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This wonderful entry, equally powerful and insecent, seems declined by mature not only to reduce all the bramen family who will mer it, from malarious disease, but it do an equally good worth by enginely supereding at the treatment, whether sclentific or empirical, by poisoness and destructive drugs.

GROS, B. RETUS, Wholessie Agent, No. 183 Water-st., and for alle by C. H. EITH, C. V. CLITKENTE & Co., WELLS & Co., Speedige, M.S. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

Salas! Silks! - We will open This Morning Silks Silks !- We will open the six four cases of ches lick Silk Roses at \$20, worth \$30; four cases of ches Plaid and Striped Silks, of new and elegant designs, from it to 12 per yard, one case of superior Black Silks, warrantee it wear well, from it to 12 per yard. Also Cashmere and Stell Shawis, Embruidaries, Merimose, De Laines, Liness, Shirings Shawis, Embruidaries, Merimose, De Laines, Liness, Shirings Au., equally low.

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GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.—The larges and English manufacture now opening.

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CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No The Brossway, have just opened and now in store, a large and spiendid int of Rich Brussels Carpers, at 8, per pard. Other Carpers equally tow. Perrason & Huwmery, No. 379 Broadway.

To CLOSE BUYERS OF CLOTHING .- The atten-10 CLUSE DULES OF CHING IS INVITed to the large wholessle stock of Mex's and Boys' CLETHING at the Warehouse of P. L. Rockers & Co., corner of Falton and Nassurents. The materials of their Falt, and WINTER STOCK having been purchased for cash in a depressed market, they are enabled to enable the stock of the control of Country Merchants to whom cheapness is an object. A call is solicited.

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ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semiweekly AUCTION SALE of STOCKS and BONDS THIS (Monday) at 125 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in ther particulars see his advertisement in another co Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

JET GOODS-JET and GOLD JEWELRY, in great variety. Also, Parasols, Combs. Fans, Brushes, Bogs, Purses, a.c., at the Jewelry and Fancy Goods Store of Osnorski, Board-was & Townsend, No. 327 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

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GREAT CHANGE in the WEATHER, but no alter stion in the price of LEASE'S #3 Hars. Taste and durabilit is my metto. LEASE, late Rafferty & Lease, corner of Chatnas and Pearl-ets.

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CITY TRADE.—Our large stock of Pall, and Waxra Clothing for City Trade is open for inspection, will be found to contain a larger variety of new and styling Garments than we have ever got up. Prices uniformly low. D. Duvlik & Co., Nos. 250, 250, and 250 Broadway.

SPECIALTIES .- Our new styles of STREET or BUSINESS COATS for Fall, ranging from \$6 to \$15, all a special with us, and will be found no where else.

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FRENCH CHINA, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c. of our own imports ion for sale at groutly reduced rates; ale Parisn and Bisque Figures. W. J. P. Dathey & Co., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

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Dining Sets, Vasce, Cups and Saucers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures, Binefoanton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low trices. Davis Collamone, No. 447 Brondway, near Grand-st Planos.-Horace Waters's Planos, having in FIANOS.—Horace Waters's Pianos, having in their improvement of action and over strings a length of scale and power of tone jegual to the Grand Pianos; T. Gilbert & Ca's Pianos with or without the Æchian; Hallett & Camston's Pianos; to dedward & Rowen's; Jacob Chickering's Pianos, and those of five of the cest New York makes; new of octave Pianos for \$150. Second-hand Pianos of all varieties at great bargains—prices from \$30 to \$140. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on mouthly payments. Sole agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith's Mathoproxy, under the degree of the equal temperaturent.) Each instrument quaranteed to give entire satisfaction of purchase money refunded.

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FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.-Persons who wish to go free from attacks of Cholers, Dyantery, Colic and Sas-Sekness, should not fall to get a buttle of Dr. Tostas's war-ranted Vastrias Limiters. Any kind of water can be drank a lthout any ill effects by adding one tempoon full of this cele-brated Limiterst. It is worth its weight in gold; no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 36 cents. Depot No. 66 Court-landt et. Sold by the Druggists throughout the United States.

Dr. S. S. Firch, author of "Six Lectures on Consemption," Ac., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until Solclock, treats Consumption, Astima, Disease of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Feesiles. Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS DATABLEOK'S HAIR DYE, WHIS AND FOUPERS.
The best in the word, the admiration of composessure, the easy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 223 Broadway, (nine private rooms). The largest stack of Wigs and Toupeas, Also, Barchelou's Mondayia Caram, for preserving the hair.

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs.-5,000 of those \$10 Wigs National Action of the Manufactory of Meditions & Co., No. 2. Maden-lane. Gentlemen in want of a good wig or tempes callave a better article at the above establishment for \$10 than is sold at the extravegant Broadway stores for \$25. Back and front braids, bands, ourls, &c., wholesals and retail.

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A great CURE for FEMALE COMPLAINTS will be found in Holloward Orangers and Pills. The wonder cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental females is so extraordinary as to associate the greatest pay class. Sold at the manufactories. No. 16 Maiden lane, New You and No. 24 Strand. London; and by all druggers, at 25 one C2 cents, and 61 per box or pot.

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MONDAY SECTEMBER OF 1886

An attempt was made by some noisy sham Demecrats to wheedle the French and other European born citizens into a Pro-Slavery declaration, or alliance, on the late anniversary of the formation of the first French Republic. By a report made in another column on this festival, it will be seen that it ended in a defeat of this project at once dismal and ridiculous. The Republican Mountain refused all association with the sham Democracy; the Germans were also wanting; and a very small dinner party was the result-a moiety of which left, we learn, on the Slave doctrine of the Shams coming forthin their speeches. These be signs in the political heavens. It takes all the humbug of Young America to separate the bondage of "the peo-'ples:" and lecture Europe on her Slavery, invoking delicately "the guillotine worked by "steam," while looking out for office, with the confirmation of a Senate composed of a majority of pigger-drivers and doughfaces. The Shams know well that a chief obstable to the emancipation of European nations is the sublimely cruel and hypocritical spectacle of the Model Republic holding four millions in bondage.

The report of the indictment of City officials-Aldermen, Councilmen and Police Justices-by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, will be read with interest.

We give a report this morning of the indictment by the Grand Jury of Burlington County, New-Jersey, of parties connected with the late railroad catastrophe at Burlington.

There appears to be no abatement in the ravages of the yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The accounts from those towns are truly appalling.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates representing the Republican Party of this State will assemble at Syracuse on Wednesday, to set forth the principles which that party is organized to uphold, and nominate candidates who will faithfully reflect those principles. We confidently anticipate results which will strengthen and animate the advocates of Universal Freedom.

There are some outside of the new organization, but very few even pretending to favor it. who talk of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise line as its great object. We know no reason why that line should be reëstablished. In its origin, it was forced upon the Free States against their deepest convictions and energetic struggles, by a combination of the all but unanimous South with a few Doughfaces from the North. The Free States rose in their might to forbid the admission of Missouri with her ultra Slave Constitution. She refused to make it Republican, and for two years she was kept out of the Union by the Representatives of the North. At length, she was admitted by the caving-in of a few Northern Members, on the condition stipulated by the South, that all States thereafter to be formed to the North and West of Missouri should inflexibly be Free, while the others should be Free or Slave as their inhabitants should decide. Og this express condition, Missouri was admitted. The stipulation referred to the Territory then belonging to the United States, and made no allusion to any other. Under its operation, Arkansas and Florida have been admitted as Slave States, and there is no more Territory from which Slave States can be made except that on which the Creeks, Choctaws, and other Indians have been settled, and which is solemnly guaranteed to them forever. The South has received her full share of the consideration stipulated in the Missouri Compact-it is now our turn. That compact prescribes that Kansıs, Nebrasks, and all the Territory west of them which belonged to the United States in 1821, shall in due time come into the Union as Free States, and not

otherwise. We demand the fulfillment of this compact-not its extension. The South has repeatedly offered to make a similar bargain with respect to the Territory acquired, or which may hereafter be acquired, of Mexico or Spain; but the North has always refused to make any such bargain. We have fairly bought and paid for the positive exclusion of Slavery from all the territory already defined; we demand the fulfillment of that compact without evasion, repudiation, or any sort of dicker whatever. As to any new compromise or bargain to let Slavery colonize and possess so much of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies as she may bereafter grab, we are utterly opposed to it, and so, we believe, are the people of the Free States. Let it be evermore understood, then, that what we seek is the fulfillment of an old bargain, not the contraction of a new one. The Missouri Restriction (forbidding Slavery in all United States Territory of 1821 north of 36° 30') we insist on; but no bargain exists, or will hereafter exist, under the compact of 1820-1, affecting Territory south of

-In view of the immirent peril of the cause of Freedom in Kansas, we trust the State Convention will keep as close to the practical issue as may be. The Fugitive Slave Law, and many other bad laws, will require attention in time; but let us first secure Freedom in Kansas, and thereby settle the future of Nebraska, New-Mexico and Utab. With Kansas Free, it will be morally impossible to amuggle Blavery into any State North or West of her; for the alaves will be freed by their transit across her soil. Kansas is the Malakoff of this struggle, and must be held at any cost.

-As to candidates, we deem it but just to our Whig litate Officers whose terms now expire to state that they all (except perhaps Mr. Hoffman) heartily favor the Republican move ment, but proffer so claim to be continued in place on that or any other account. Should the Convention decide that the public service has further need of some of them, we presume they will not withhold their escent; but we here not hoefd that even was of them has evinced one

Anaire to be estained. None of them are: depended on the fire a living, or would consent to do so. of them will down it incidious or officient that now elecametanees and now trance room to require the nemination of a ticket compound major if not whally of now man.

With regard to new candidates, however, the Convention will be expected to some perplayity Many of the cory best men in the State, deeming a nemination on the Republican ticket equiralent to an election, are too immorably averse to accepting such nomination. We personally know that several have declined to lot their names be presented at Syracuse substantially on this ground. On the other hand, men perhaps equally worthy and qualified are suggrated, but they are not so well known to the whole People and cannot poll so strong a vote. Should the ticket be made up of the very strongest and best known Republicans, selected in nearly equal numbers from the two old parties, it would sweep the State by an overwhelming majority. If, through the reluctance of our best men, we should be obliged to run our second-best, we shall still carry the State, but by a less decisive vote. We hope some who have hitherto refused to have their names presented will yet reconsider their determination.

So very much depends on the action of this onvention that we trust all the delegates will realize the importance of being in Syracuse tomorrow evening. Let all sections and all views be heard in the preliminary consultations, as well as in the ultimate ballots.

ANOTHER BRITISH REVELATION.

With the single exception of the posthumous papers of Sir A. Burnes, published by his father in order to clear his memory from the false imputation, east upon him by Lord Palmerston, of having initiated the infamous and unfortunate Affghan war, and proving to evidence that the so called dispatches of Sir A. Burnes, as laid before Parliament by Lord Palmerston, were not only mutilated to the entire perversion of their original sense, but actually falsified and interpolated with passages forged for the express purpose of misleading public opinion-with this single exception, there has, perhaps, never appeared a series of documents more damaging to the reputation of the British Government and of the caste which enjoys a hereditary tenure of office in that country, than the correspondence between Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Napier, just published by the old Admiral with a view to vindicate his own character.

In this controversy Sir James Graham possesses one great advantage over his adversary-no revelation whatever is likely to lower his character in the world's judgment. The man who loudly boasted of having been an accomplice in the murder of the Bandieras: who stands convicted of baving regularly opened, and tampered with, private letters at the London Post-Office for the mere benefit of the Holy Alliance; who spaniellike licked the hands of the Emperor Nicholas, when he landed on the English shore: who even exaggerated the atrocious cruelty of the new English Poor Laws by his peculiar method of administering them; and who, but a few months ago, vainly attempted in a full House to throw upon Mr. Layard the edium of the injuries he had himself inflicted upon poor Captain Christiesuch a man may be fairly considered characterpreof. There is something mysterious in his public career. Possessed neither of the uncommon talents which allow Lord Palmerston to belong to no party, nor of the hereditary party influence which enables Lord John Russell to dispense with uncommon talents, he has nevertheless succeeded in acting a prominent part among British statesmen. The clue to this riddle is to be found, not in the annals of the history of the world, but in the annals of Punch. In that instructive periodical there occurs, year after year, a picture drawn from the life, and adorned with the Isconic inscription: "Sir Robert Peel's Dirty Boy." Sir Robert Peel was an honest man, though no great man; but above all, he was a British statesman, a party leader, forced by the very exigencies of his position to do much dirty work, which he was rather averse to doing. Thus, Sir James proved a true godsend to him, and thus Sir James happened to become an inevitable man, and a great man too. .

Sir Charles Napler belongs to a family alike distinguished by their gifts and their eccentricities. The Naplers, amid the present tame race of men, impress one with the notion of some primitive tribe, enabled by their natural genius to acquire the arts of civilization; but not to bow before its conventionalities, to respect its etiquette, or to submit to its discipline. If the Napiers have always done good service to the English people, they have always quarreled with and revolted against their government. If they possess the value of Homeric herees, they are also somewhat given to their swaggering mood. There was the late General Sir Charles Napier - undoubtedly the most ingenious soldier England has possessed since the times of Marlborough, but not more noted for his conquest of Scinde than for his quarrels with the East India Company, which were prolonged beyoud the grave on the part of his family. There is General Sir W. Napler, the first writer in the military literature of England, but not less famous for his eternal feuds with the British War-office-whose regard for the narrow prejudices of his countrymen is so small that, at first, his celebrated history of the Peninsular War was unanimously denounced by the British reviews as "the best French account ever given of that "that War." There is also the antagonist of Sir James Graham, old Admiral Napier, who made his renown by unmaking the orders of his superiors. As for this last burly scion of the Napiers, Sir James fancied he had wrapped kim in boa-constrictor folds, but they finally prove to be mere conventional cobwebs.

Sir James Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty. deprived Sir Charles Napler, on his return to England, of his command; in the House of Commons he pointed to him as the responsible author of the Baltic failure, in proof of which he quoted some passages from his private letters; he accused him of having shrunk from the execution of the bold orders he had received from the Admiralty Board ; he expressed a hope that no other Lord of the Admiralty would at any future time be inconsiderate enough to holet Sir Charles Sapier's flag ; and he ridiculed him in the papers at his disposal as " Fighting Charley," who, like the mythological Eing of France, " marched up the hill with twenty thousand men, and then mesched down again" Sis Charles, to use his was words, " demanded inquiry on his conduct, which was refused; he opposited to the Cabinet,

but serviced on capty, and finally to the House of Commone. The papers were refused, under the plea that it would be injurious to her Majes ty's corvice." After the bombardment of Sweaborg that plea was of course at an end.

Sir James thought his game the more sure, as he had taken the precention of marking all his letters private" which were likely to expose himself and to vindicate his intended victim. As to the meaning of that sacramental word "private," Hir James himself, when giving his evidence before the Sevan topol Committee, stated that a British First Lord of the Admiralty is went to mark public instructions 'private" whenever he has good reason to withhold them not only from the public, but even from Parliament.

With a man like Sir James, who thinks himself

entitled to turn private letters into public ones, it is quite natural to convert public documents into private property. But this time he reckoned without his host. Sir Charles Napier, by boldly breaking through the shackles of " private "instructions," is perhaps exposed to the chance of being struck from the British Navy list, and has probably disabled himself from ever again hoisting his flag: but, at the same time, he has not only barred the entrance of the Admiralty Board to Sir James, but also shown to the English people that their navy is as rotten as their army. When the Crimean campaign stripped from the British army its time-honored reputation, the defenders of the ancient regime pleaded not guilty on the plausible ground that England had never pretended to be a first-rate military power. However, they will not dare to assert that Great Britain has laid no claim to be the first naval power of the world. Such is the redeeming feature of war; it puts a nation to the test. As exposure to the atmosphere reduces all mummies to instant dissolution, so war passes supreme judgment upon social organizations that have outlived their vi-This correspondence between Sir James Gra-

ham and Admiral Napier, extending from the 24th of February to the 6th of November, 1854, and denied a place in full in our columns only from its great length, may be summed up very briefly. Up to the end of August, when the Baltic season, as is generally known, has reached its close, all went very smoothly-although Sir Charles Napier, on the very outset of the expedition, had told Sir James his opinion that " the means which the Admiralty had provided for fitting out and manning the North Sea fleet were insufficient for the occasion and unequal to an encounter with the Russians on fair terms." During all this time Sir James in his letters does nothing but smile upon his "Dear Sir Charles." On March 12 he "congratulates" him on the order" in which the fleet had left the English shores; on April 5 he is "satisfied with his move-"ments:" on April 10 he is entirely satisfied with his proceedings;" on June 20 he calls him 'a consummate Commander-in-Chief;" on July 4 he is "sure that whatever man can do will be done by Sir Charles:" on August 22 he congratulates him sincerely on the success of 'his operations before Bomarsund;" and on August 25, seized with a sort of poetical rapture. he breaks forth: "I am more than satisfied with your proceedings; I am delighted with "the prudence and sound judgment you have evinced." During the whole time Sir James feels only anxious lest Sir Charles, "in the eager desire to achieve a great exploit and to satisfy the wild wishes of an impatient multitude, should yield to some rash impulse, and fail in the discharge of one of the noblest of duties-which is the moral courage to do what you know to be right, at the risk of being accused of having done wrong." As early as May 1, 1854, he tells Sir Charles: "I believe · both Sweaborg and Cronstadt to be all but "impregnable from the sea-Sweaborg more especially-and none but a very large army could operate by land efficiently in the presence of such a force as Russia could readily concentrate for the immediate approaches to "her capital." If Sir Charles tells him on June 12 that "the only successful manuer of at-"tacking Sweaborg that he could see after the most mature consideration, assisted by Admiral Chads, was by fitting out a great number of gun-boats"-Sir James answers him on July 11: "With 50,000 troops and 200 gun-boats you might still do something great and decisive " before the end of September." But hardly had the Winter set in, the French army and navy sailed away, and the heavy equinoctial gales egun to furrow the Baltic waves-hardly had Sir Charles reported "that our ships have already been parting their cables; the Dragon was reduced to one anchor, and the Imperiouse and Basilisk lost one each the other night; and the Magicienne was obliged to anchor in a fog, and when she weighed in the night from off Nargen found herself obliged to anchor off Renskar Lighthouse, having drifted among the rocks; and that the Euryalus had been ashore on the rocks, and that it was a mercy she was not lost"-when Sir James all at once discovered that "war is not conducted without ' risks and dargers," and Sweaborg, therefore, must be taken without a single soldier or a single gun or mortar-boat! Indeed, we can only

repeat with the old Admiral: "Had the Emperor of Russia been First Lord of the Admiraity he would have wristen just such At the Admiralty Board, as is clearly shown by this correspondence, anarchy reigned as supreme as at the War-Office. Sir James anproved of Napier's movement inside the Belt, while the Board disapproved of it. In August, Sir James writes him to prepare for an early retreat from the Baltie, while the Board sends dispatches in a contrary sense. Sir James takes one view of Gen. Niel's report, and the Board an opposite one. But the most interesting point presented by the correspondence is, perhaps, the new light it throws upon the Anglo-French Alliance. The French admiral showed Sir Charles his orders of recall on the 13th of August. The French army sailed on the 4th of September, and the rest of the French fleet left on the 19th; while Sir James Graham informs Sir Charles that he only knew of their withdrawal on the 25th September. Sir James, therefore, erroneous supposed " the decisions to have been taken on the spot, with Napler's consent," but, as he emphatically adds "without any reference to "the English Covernment." On the other hand, it seems that Niel, the Prouch tion oral of Engineers, and Louis Benaparte's intimate friend, gave the advise to "destroy Swenberg in two house, by sall of the line.

This would seem to show aleasty that he in

tended goading the English floot into a dos

of the Russian defenses.

RAIL-ROOMS AND BLOODSHED.

One week ago, in speaking of the recent tragedy at the Et. Nicholas, we put forth some strictures on the conjunction of Bar-Rooms with Family Hotels, which have subjected us to a very general situperation from the anti-Prohibition journals, but we have not seen that one of them has ventured to let its readers see the positions which subjected us to this flood of obloquy. Let us briefly restate

1. Bar-Rooms furnish excitants to quarreling and bloodshed. Who disputes this? Of the last twenty persons feloniously killed in our City, were not three-fourths immolated under the immediate inspiration of Alcoholic Drinks? And were not a large proportion struck down either in or immediately after quitting grog-shops? We appeal to record.

2. Bar-Rooms are not NECESSARY adjuncts to Hotels. Of the fifty best Hotels in Europe, we cannot now remember a single one that keeps a Bar. They all supply Liquor on call to their suests (mainly at dinner); but such a thing as a Bar for outsiders to step in from the street and dripk at is nearly or quite confined to low pothouses. Why should it be otherwise here? Are we such guzzlers that the more decerous arrangements of Europe will not serve our turn ! 3. Bar-Rooms are UNFIT adjuncts to Family Ho-

tels. Those who controvert our former strictures generally assert or imply that the bar-room of the St. Nicholas is less convenient to those portions of the house inhabited or passed through by wemen and children than we supposed it. All pleas of this sort concede our main position. They admit that Bars ought not to be kept where their conversation, however loud, can reacn the ears of ladies, nor where their frequenters can cross the path of at least the female boarders. This seems to us a virtual confession that they should not be kept in Family Hotels at all. So long as they shall be, it will be impossible wholly to prevent disagreeable results from the contiguity. Consider the matter impartially, and judge.

-Our adversaries on the Liquor Question are perpetually appealing to Europe in support of their views. "People generally drink on the "Continent," they say, "yet few get drunk" -" The People of Europe would n't stand Prohibitory Laws," &c. We cite them one European example in offset to their half-dozen: Europeans wouldn't tolerate liquor-bars, open to all thirsty comers, in their first-class Hotels." If European usages and notions are of such

weight when cited on the other side, why not when they favor ours !

The two telegraph lines between this City and Washington have recently combined to impose upon the business public and especially upon the Press a new tariff of charges, the single motive of which is exorbitant and unreasonable greed. This movement cannot be justified on the ground of either deficient business or inadequate returns, for it is beyond dispute that in proportion to the number of wires kept in order for work, the profits of both have been large. It would seem rather to have been dictated by a disposition to extort money from the Press especially, that furnishing a larger part of the business of the lines than is derived from any other single source. The extent of the contemplated extortion will be understood by an examination of the following table, contrasting the new rates with those

Old rates on reports of	New rates on reports	increase
10:000 words \$100 ce	10,000 words\$600	to # 120 DO
5,000 words 97 00	5.000 words 300	
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1.000 words 39 00	1,000 words 60	rit 30 00
500 werds 18 00	306 word* 30	
(C) words 5 00	100 words 6	00 1 00
50 words 2 50	50 words 3	00 - 50
10 words 50		60 1 10
Or a general adve	ance of 100 to upw	ard of 300

In addition to this superb arrangement the companies have put forth a rather original scheme for insuring the correctness of dispatches. "The public are respectfully informed"-we quote from the rules of each company-"that in order to provide against mistakes in the transmission of nessages, every message of consequence ought to be repeated, by being sent back from the office at which it is to be received to the office at which it was originally sent. Double the usual price of transmission will be charged when the message is so repeated." This would seem to possess the merit of originality and impudence combined. Here are people who charge enormous rates for doing a certain service, and, who when they have received their pay, might reasonably be expected to do the work, without requiring their customers to pay them one hundred per cent as insurance to guaranty their doing it! We fancy it would be difficult to excel the coolness of this proposition in the history of all the enterprises ever conceived for honestly filebing money from the public. The following table illustrates the difference between the charges we have hitherto paid for messages, and those we shall henceforth be required to pay in order to be certain that the intelligence

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H.	CERT WEARING

we receive from Washington is correct:

It is proper to add that no other telegraph companies propose to make any such addition to their rates, which are generally quite as low, if not lower than those hitherte existing between here and Washington.

We are happy to inform the public, however, that the proposed extertion will probably not be of long duration. We are informed from good authority that patents are now being taken out for three new modes of telegraphing, which are represented as far superior to any system now in use, not only in greater rapidity and economy of working, but in the certainty of correctness. Indeed we are assured that by these now methods absolute exactitude is insured. If those anticipations are realized the old lines will be likely to find that the present enermous enhancement of their rates is a bad speculation,

The Ponneylvanian pleasantly suggests that l'assumore Williamson is a wilful martyr, put in prison by his own choice, and obstinately remaining there when he might a great deal better make his humble submission to Judge Kane. No doubt that mild and worthy magistrate would porate attach in which they would usolosely be glad to have Mr. Williamson relieve him from

knock their hands on the forts and sunkon rocks his present odious and uncomfortable position But we think he will have to wait a long time for that satisfaction. He must look about for some other means of escape from the conesquences of his own arbitrary and unlawfel conduct.

> The Baltimore journals loudly complain of the rule lately adopted by the New-York Board of Health, requiring vessels from that city to be examined at the Quarantine on their arrival here; and yet New-York vessels are subject to a similar inspection at Baltimore. We have before us a copy of a bill, dated on the 28th utt, of Dr. De Butts, physician to the Marine Hospital at Baltimore, charging the steamer Totte of New-York, \$4 60 for a boarding permit. Way should they complain of our enforcing upon their vessels a regulation which they eaforce upa

> The N. Y. Times of Saturday, commenting upon the recent statements of our Paris correspondent with regard to the negotiations between Denmark and rance on the subject of the Sound Duties, makes to following averments:

"The same correspondent, some months ago, announced to death of Mr. Mason, our Minister in France—an event who has not yet occurred. He afterward imparted to the America public the interesting and exclusive information that Bropped Lhuys had been restrict to his position in the Emparer's Cabinet—an aunouncement which still tacks confirmation."

Both these assertions of The N. Y. Times are utterly false. Neither the correspondent to whom The Time refers, nor any other correspondent of this journal, ever made either of the announcements referred to. Will The N. Y. Tomes retract its untraand injurious allegations?

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER BALTIMORE AND PROPELLER ORIENTAL.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 21, 1835. The report that the steamer Queen City, of the Collingwood line, was lost during the recent storm, proves to be incorrect.

The steamer Baltimore was wrecked near Sheboygan, but finally drifted ashore. The passengers were all saved by means of life-boats. The vessel will probably be a total loss, as her lower works are eatirely carried away. The propeller Oriental is supposed to have been lost near the same place, as some bars with the name of

Oriental on them were picked up near Sheboygan by the propeller Dunkirk which has arrived at Milwan The schr. Loafer went ashore eight miles from Wan-

kegan and was a total lose. Considerable damage was done to piers, &c. at Kenosha.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS. Boston, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

The Know-Nothings are highly indignant at the failure of the Republican Convention to renominate Gardner for Governor. Large meetings were held in this city and Charlestown last evening, at which the nomination of Rockwell was repudiated, and resolutions passed in favor of separate action and the nomination of Gardner.

They also elected delegates to the straight-out K. N. Convention.

The number of deaths in this city during the week ending this morning was 91, an increase of 34 from

In the Municipal Court this morning two Juries which had been out all night on liquor cases, came in and stated they could not agree as to the constitutionality of the law. The District Attorney said that they were the

trongest cases he had, and moved for a continuance of all the cases to the next Term, as there was no prospect of getting a verdict. The Court considered uscless to press the matter further, and postponed the cases. There has not yet been a conviction under the new law in Boston.

SENATOR DOUGLASS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

Senator Douglass addressed a large meeting here last night. He denounced the fanaticism invoked by the Fugilive Slave Law, and Northern men who pronounced it unconstitutional; discussed the Nobraskabill, and said that Congress had no right to interfere in the local laws of States or Territories. The KnowNothings were bitterly denounced.

NAVY AGENT AT BALTIMORE. H. G. Southern Key of Maryland has been pointed Navy Agent at Baltimore, vice Dr. Briscoa

deceased. THE OHIO STATE CANALS. COLUMBUS, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.
The Canal Board of this State have resolved to have the repairs made for the ensuing five years by contract, and the Board have advertised for proposals, which will be received at the office in this city till the 15th of

STABBING AFFRAY AT RONDOUT.

On Wednesday evening last Frederick Mayer (or Myers.) a boot and shoemaker of this village, was dangerously stabled by one of his journeyman, named John Connelly. The circumstances as they transpired at the examination on Thursday were as follows: Mr. Mayer having been absent, returned home at about 9 o'clock in the evening, and on his way up to his bedreom in the third story, saw his wife, as he helicared. room in the third story, saw his wife, as he believed, come out of the bearoom occupied by Connelly, and pass out through the hall and back door. Mayer suscome out of the bearcom occupied by Connelly, and pass out through the hall and back door. Mayer suspecting improper intinacy between Connelly and his wife, excreted himself, when, shortly after, his wife returned and entered her ewn room, whereupon Connelly went to her door and told her to go down stairs, so that her husband would not suspect anything when he returned. At this moment Mayer rushed upon Connelly with the avowed purpose of putting him out of doors, and during the scuiffe in the hall Connelly stabbed. Mayer twice with a sharp-pointed shoc knife—once in and curing the scalar pointed alone knife—once in the abdomen and once in the thigh, where a branch of the femoral artery was severed. Mayer lies in a very the femoral artery was severed. Mayer lies in a very the femoral entery was severed. Mayer lies in a ver-eritical condition, and Connelly has been committee to await the result of the wounds inflicted upon Mayer.

CHOLERA IN KANSAS. Cuticado, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855. Cholera has broken out in a malignant form in Kan sas, opposite St. Joseph's Mission.

INTERESTING LIBEL SCIT.

INTERESTING LIBEL SUIF.
CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.
A libel wit has been instituted at Milwaukee against.
Judge Hubbell, of the Second Judicial Circuit Court,
by the editor of The Daily News of that city, on account of a statement alleged to have been made by the
Judge that Attorney General Caleb Cushing offered
him a bribe of \$5,000 in the land case of "Hangerford against Custing." The suit is brought by Mr. Cust-

BREADSTUFF MOVEMENTS AT OSWEGO. Osweroo, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.
During the past week 230,000 bushels of wheat and co,000 bushels of corn have been received at this port by lake imports, while during the same period the shipments by canni have been 41,000 bushels of wheat and control of the shipments by canni have been 41,000 bushels of wheat control of the shipments by canni have been 41,000 bushels of wheat control of the control of th and 41,000 bushels of corn. There are now 300,000 bushels of wheat and 184,000 bushels of corn affort from Upper Lake ports bound to Oswego.

COLLISION ON LAKE MICHIGAN. RACINE, Wis., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.
The brigs Black Hawk and Young America came collision at about 3 o'clock this morning, near this

place. The Young America went down almost in-stantly, with a cargo consisting of about 17,000 bushels of corn, bound from Chicago to Oswego. She was owned in Oswego. The crew were all saved. THE IMPORTS OF BOSTON.

Bosros, Sept. 23, 1861.
The imports of foreign goods at this port for the week adding 11st, inst., were as fellows: Dry Coods 6228 301 Moder 77.525
Brandy and Oil 77.764 Indigo 77.522
Cool 24 622 Other articles 22.239
Lyou and Store 42.650